

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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ALBANIA

More Messages, Statements of Support Received	B	1	1/A5
Workers Pledge Greater Production Despite PRC Aid Cutoff	B	1	1/A5
Youth Delegation Departs for Rally in Portugal	B	2	1/A6
Iranian Peasants, Workers' Party Delegation Visits	B	2	1/A6

BULGARIA

Bulgarian, Cuban Foreign Ministers Issue Communique	C	1	1/A7
Malmierca Departs	C	1	1/A7
Reportage on Visit of SRV Foreign Minister	C	2	1/A8
Visit to Agricultural Institute	C	2	1/A8
Joint Statement on Visit	C	2	1/A8
SRV Foreign Minister's Statement	C	3	1/A9
SRV Foreign Minister's Departure	C	3	1/A9
Cooperation Agreement Signed	C	4	1/A10
1978-1980 Cooperative Plan	C	4	1/A10
Zhivkov Receives Message From Algeria's Boumediene	C	4	1/A10
Stanishev Receives French Socialist Party Figures	C	4	1/A10
Stanishev Receives Cypriot AKEL Politburo Member	C	4	1/A10
Todoirov Receives Tanzanian Delegation 6 Aug	C	5	1/A11
Deputy Premier Tsolov Tours Vidin Okrug	C	5	1/A11
Scholars Mark Macedonian Uprising Anniversary	C	5	1/A11
Dzhambov Named Agricultural Machine Building Head	C	5	1/A11
State Council Awards Dimitrov Order to Pankov	C	5	1/A11
Briefs: World Esperanto Congress	C	5	1/A11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Carter's Speech at Launching of Cruiser Considered	D	1	1/A12
Statement by CIA 'Recruit' Nadhera Published [RUDE PRAVO 2 Aug]	C	1	1/A7
Josef Lenart Interviewed at End of Cuba Visit	C	2	1/A8
Returns Home	D	4	1/B1
Reportage on Cuban Foreign Minister's Visit	D	4	1/B1
Arrives in Prague 4 Aug	D	4	1/B1
Holds Talks With Chroupek	D	4	1/B1
Speaks at Prague Dinner	D	5	1/B2
Talks Continue in Karlovy Vary	D	5	1/B2
Support for Detente Expressed	D	5	1/B2
Visits Bratislava 6 Aug	D	6	1/B3
Special Envoy of Algerian President Arrives 5 Aug	D	6	1/B3
Syrian Friendship Society Delegation Ends Visit	D	6	1/B3
Text of Communique Following Lao Minister's Visit [RUDE PRAVO 3 Aug]	D	6	1/B3
Press Statements on U.S. Human Rights Violations	D	9	1/B6
[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, ROLNICEK NOVINY]			
MLADA FRONTA Comments on U.S. Anti-Semitism	D	10	1/B7
CIA Links Claimed for Emigre Dissident Writers	D	10	1/B7
Briefs: CCSR-GDR Trade Talks; New Turkish Envoy	D	11	1/B8

Remell Receives WPC President Romesh Chandra	F 1	1/B9
Marothy Meets With Cuban Youth Organization Leader	F 1	1/B9
Interview With MTI	F 1	1/B9
Briefs: Nuclear Power Plant Progress	F 2	1/B10

POLAND

Cosmonaut Hermaszewski Ends Visit to Cuba, Youth Festival	G 1	1/B11
Ideological Confrontations Reported at World Youth Festival	G 1	1/B11
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 2 Aug]		
Increased Farm Credits Discussed at Presidium Meeting	G 2	1/B12
Briefs: Finnish Warship Visits; Navy Ships Visit Copenhagen;	G 3	1/B13
CEMA Food Industry Meeting; Koszalin Party Plenum		

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Andrei Leave for Soviet Union 7 Aug	H 1	1/B14
More on Delegation's Activities at Havana Youth Festival	H 1	1/B14
Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit	H 1	1/B14
Arrives 3 Aug	H 1	1/B14
Received by Ceausescu	H 1	1/B14
Meets With Andrei, Burtica	H 2	1/C1
Benin Foreign Minister Alladaye Departs 4 Aug	H 2	1/C1
Ceausescu Receives PCE Secretary General Carrillo	H 2	1/C1
SWAPO Delegation Arrives in Bucharest 4 Aug	H 3	1/C2
Miculescu Receives Italian Agriculture Delegation	H 3	1/C2
Festive Meeting Marks Miners Day 5 Aug	H 3	1/C2
PRC Embassy Marks Army Day Anniversary	H 3	1/C2

YUGOSLAVIA

China's Hua Kuo-feng To Visit Later This Month	I 1	1/C3
SFRY Delegation Declines To Sign Youth Festival Appeal	I 1	1/C3
TANJUG Reports Bulgarian Declaration on SFRY Ties	I 1	1/C3
TANJUG Editor Comments	I 3	1/C5
KOMUNIST Reacts	I 5	1/C7
Briefs: Ships for PRC; Vojvodina Wheat Harvest	I 6	1/C8

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DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

COMPLETED

ORIGIN

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

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MORE MESSAGES, STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT RECEIVED

[LD041300Y Editorial report LD] Tirana ATA in English at 0920 GMT on 4 August carries a further report on messages and statements of support for and solidarity with Albania that condemn the PRC's "unilateral and hostile" act.

The report begins by citing a message sent by the Marxist-Leninist Communist League of Denmark, promising to continue the struggle "against the new revisionist current of the counter-revolutionary theory of the 'three worlds,'" and goes on to cite a statement by a visiting delegation of the Central Committee of the revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, which notes that the Albanian people have "drawn correct lessons from the Yugoslav revisionist degeneration and, later on, from the Khrushchevite one"; a letter from the Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries of the Workers Communist League of Norway; a message from the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Organizing Committee of Chicago; an article in the Turkish newspaper HALLKEN KURTULLUSHU JOLLUNDA GENCLIK; a telegram from the Australia-Albania Friendship Society; and finally another telegram from the FRG-Albania Friendship Association.

WORKERS PLEDGE GREATER PRODUCTION DESPITE PRC AID CUTOFF

LD041314Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

["All Pressures and Hostile Aims Towards Socialist Albania Will Fail in Face of the Steel-Like Party-People Unity"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 4 (ATA)--The Albanian people, under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, relying on their own forces, will always march triumphantly on the road of socialism, showing through its example to its friends and peoples the indomitable force and vitality of Marxism-Leninism, the force of socialism, the force of the people. All the pressures and hostile aims towards Socialist Albania will fail in face of the steel-like party-people unity. Anyone who has followed these days the radio, TV and the Albanian press creates this impression. Such is also the impression one created while reading the letters and messages that have been sent to the Central Committee of the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha recently by working collectives of work and production centers, by cooperativists, militarymen, men of art, culture and science, young men and young women, etc. In these letters and messages, the communists and all the working people of our country condemn with profound indignation the arbitrary decision of the Chinese Government. They also express the determination to overcome every difficulty, to increase the mobilisation at work and to score new still greater successes. The workers of the geological enterprise of Tirana report in their letter that they have realised since now the annual tasks in the discovery of coal reserves, the working people of the super-phosphate plant in Iac pledge to commission as soon as possible the plant of pyrometallurgy, and in the coming year to double the production of superphosphate with home-made mineral as compared with this year. The communists and the working people of the soda-PVC [polyvinylchloride] plant in Vlora report that working with revolutionary persistence, they produced the carbide and PVC of the Albanian brand.

Throwing themselves into concrete undertakings to solve the tasks in all the fields, advancing the tasks to increase production this year and in the coming year, the people back up the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the PLA and deal a telling blow to the sabotaging acts and hostile aims of the Chinese leadership. "We, declare the builders of the ferrochrome plant in Burrel, witnessed the pressures and hostile acts of the Chinese leadership towards our country. We are eye witnesses of the difficulties it erected for the construction of the plant. But, we have taken all the measures for the setting up of the new plant in time. Cooperating with the other plants of the country, we will ensure all the equipment the plant is in need of."

... collective of the paper factory in Lezhe, too has pledged to fully commission sections which the Chinese specialists left incomplete and to produce with their forces 95 percent of the spare parts.

The same spirit of mobilisation and the same revolutionary stand to increase production is reflected also in the agricultural workers too. In the agricultural enterprise of Vurgu, Sarande District, thousands of working people have pitched into action to carry out in time the seasonal works. In the Perparim village of this district, the work began for the opening up of a tunnel 800 meters long to irrigate the terraces. Whole brigades and cooperatives pledge to receive higher yields than the planned ones. "With the party at the head we will break through every blockade, says the chairman of the agricultural cooperative of Grapsh, Gjirokaster District, Krisavgji Zhdavio. In 1960 when the blockade of the Khrushchevite revisionists began, 12-13 quintals of wheat and 20-21 quintals of maize per hectare were received in Grapsh. Under the leadership of the party, with our work and sweat, we now receive 30 quintals of wheat per hectare in all the area and 65 quintals of maize. The cooperativists pledged these days to overfulfill these pledges." "Just as all our people, says the veteran Thoma Nika, we the Dropilli people are loyal to the Marxist-Leninist line of our heroic party".

The materials published in the newspaper LUFETETARI and in the other newspapers testify to the profound indignation of the army and of the entire soldier people by the perfidious and hostile act of the Chinese Government. The newspaper LUFETETARI stresses among the other things in its editorial that "at these moments, all our soldier people express their steel-like unity round the party, round its correct Marxist-Leninist line, they express their firm will that in the future, too, they will march on the road indicated by the party, for the socialist construction and the strengthening of the defence capacity, rejecting and overcoming courageously all the pressures, obstacles and hostile blockades from wherever and whoever they may come from".

YOUTH DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR RALLY IN PORTUGAL

AU041548Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Union of Working Youth of Albania led by Valdete Sala, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, left for Portugal yesterday where it will attend the second international popular youth rally to be held from 5-15 August 1978 in the city of (?Pines).

IRANIAN PEASANTS, WORKERS' PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

LD061052Y Tirana ATA in English 0932 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, August 6 (ATA)--Recently, on the invitation of the CC of the PLA, a delegation of the C.C. of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran paid a visit to Albania.

The secretary of the CC of the PLA, Prokop Murra met the delegation of the Central Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran and held a friendly talk with it on questions of mutual interest and in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist unity and of proletarian internationalism. Attending the meeting was also the director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the Central Committee of the party, Piro Biti.

During its stay in our country, the delegation paid visits to Tirana, Durrës, Gjirokaster, Elbasan and Korce Districts, where it was welcomed everywhere warmly by the Albanian working people. The delegation left this country.

II. 7 AUG 78

B U L G A R I A

C 1

BULGARIAN, CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

AU041434Y Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 4 (BTA)--"Bulgaria and Cuba mark the growing role of the movement of the nonaligned in the common struggle against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid and express conviction that the 6th conference of the state and government leaders of the non-aligned countries in Havana in September 1979 will be a fresh contribution to the unity of the movement", reads the announcement on the official and friendly visit to Bulgaria of the Cuban foreign minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, from July 30 through August 4, 1978.

It is said in it that the foreign minister of Bulgaria and Cuba have reaffirmed the complete unanimity of their stands in the exchange of views on matters of detente, disarmament, the Middle East, the situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America and on other current international issues.

They have expressed their solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people threatened by the expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership. They expressed also their solidarity with the struggle of Latin American peoples in defence of their national sovereignty, for the assertion of their political and economic independence. They support the efforts at self-determination and independence of the peoples who are still subjected to colonial oppression and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. Navy base from Guantanamo and the full, prompt and unconditional lifting of the U.S. economic blockade on Cuba.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Isidoro Malmierca stress the necessity of undertaking effective measures against the growing arms race so that a gradual switch-over to full and general disarmament can be effected. They assess favourably the results achieved by the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and insist on the convening of a world disarmament conference.

"The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Cuba back the Soviet efforts and the efforts of the other countries of the socialist community, aimed at safeguarding and strengthening peace, security and international cooperation" reads the announcement.

It is further said in the document that the ministers are highly satisfied with the ascending development of the fraternal Bulgaro-Cuban relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

During the visit a consular convention and a visa-free agreement were signed by the two sides.

Malmierca Departs

AU042029Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, who has been on an official friendly visit to Bulgaria since 30 July at the invitation of Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, has left the country. The guest was cordially seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers and responsible officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

STATE VISIT OF SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

Visit to Agricultural Institute

2026Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, today visited the Nikola Pushkarov Institute for Soil Research and Yield Planning in Sofia. He acquainted himself with the collective's work for implementing progressive (?methods) that permit the soil to be utilized more intensely through new methods of irrigation, cultivation of certain agricultural crops, and the struggle against erosion and soil pollution.

Joint Statement on Visit

AU041430Y Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 4 (BTA)--The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Vietnam, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, condemned the stepped up anti-Vietnamese policy of the Peking authorities and the support they render to the Phnom Penh rulers in their armed aggression against Vietnam along the whole border between the two countries.

It is said in the announcement on the visit of Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh to Bulgaria from August 1 through 4 that the actions of the Chinese leaders are also strongly condemned by the international public, since they have aroused alarm in many countries.

Further on the document points to the Bulgarian support for the just stand and the good will of the Vietnam Government in their search for a solution to the problems in the relations with China and Kampuchea. It also expresses the unswerving solidarity and support of the Bulgarian people to the Vietnamese efforts at establishing close relationship with the countries of real socialism, at promoting political, economic and cultural upsurge, at defending the sovereign rights of the Vietnamese people and at heightening the prestige of Vietnam--a forepost of socialism and peace's key factor in Southeast Asia and the world.

"The two ministers spoke highly of the successes of the progressive forces at the Belgrade conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in strengthening the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial purpose of their actions. They praised also their active contribution to the preparation of the 6th summit conference due to be held in Havana in September 1979" reads the announcement.

It is said in it that in spite of the combined pressure of imperialism and international reaction, the forces of socialism, of national independence, democracy and peace are steadily advancing and their influence on the favourable change of the balance of power in the world is growing increasingly.

It is said further on that Bulgaria and Vietnam reaffirm their determination to keep on making all efforts at strengthening the unity of the socialist system and of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They give wholehearted support for the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The ministers found with satisfaction that the fraternal relations of all-round cooperation that bind Bulgaria and Vietnam in the political, the economic and cultural spheres are making a steady headway and development on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

II. 7 Aug 78

C 3

BULGARIA

SRV Foreign Minister's Statement

AU041440Y Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, Aug 4 (BTA)--Foreign Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Duy Trinh is of the opinion that the Belgrade conference of the nonaligned countries ended successfully and made its active contribution towards the preparation of the 6th summit conference of the nonaligned countries in Havana in September of 1979.

At the same time, he noted, there were separate voices at the Belgrade conference, who tried to break the unity among the members of the nonaligned movement, to estrange the movement from the socialist countries and from the true aims of its struggle. "Yet they were lost in the general atmosphere of solidarity, of striving to preserve the goals and to strengthen the advance character of the movement", the Vietnamese minister added.

Today before leaving Bulgaria he told a BTA reporter that a specific feature of the international situation now is the unification of the international reaction forces with imperialism and colonialism, their making use of many and perfidious machinations to undermine the sovereignty and independence of the peoples, to interfere in the internal affairs of the states, to hinder their chosen way of development, to create disunity in the movement of the nonaligned and estrange it from the socialist, democratic and other progressive forces, to divert it from its lofty goals.

Nguyen Duy Trinh emphasised that these very same reactionary forces in Southeast Asia are aiming their treacherous conspiracies not only against socialist construction in Vietnam, (?but) against peace, security and the stability of the entire region.

The Vietnam foreign minister said that as regards the countries of Southeast Asia Vietnam has always been contributing and will keep on contributing to the building of friendly, goodneighbourly relations and ties of multilateral cooperation on the mutual respect for the independence, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity, for non-aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs, for equality, for peaceful co-existence, under the conditions of mutual respect for each other's interests.

Dwelling on Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations, he said that links of close cooperation tie the two countries together.

Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh said he was very pleased with the results of his visit to Bulgaria.

SRV Foreign Minister's Departure

AU041025Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, left our country today after paying a friendly visit to our country from 1 to 4 August at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

At Sofia Airport, decorated with the national flags of Bulgaria and Vietnam, the high-ranking guest was officially seen off by his colleague Petur Mladenov, by deputy ministers and high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present were also the two ambassadors of Bulgaria and Vietnam, Stoyan Konstantinov and Le Quang Hiep.

II. 7 Aug 78

C 4

BULGARIA

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU041026Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific-technical cooperation was signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the Boyana residence this morning. The document provides for the further development of relations between the two friendly states in the sectors of science, education, health protection, physical culture and sports.

On the Bulgarian side the plan was signed by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and on the Vietnamese side by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

1978-1980 Cooperation Plan

AU042016Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Zhivko Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Le Quang Hiep, Socialist Republic of Vietnam's ambassador to Bulgaria, have signed a plan on scientific and cultural cooperation between the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for 1978-80.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE

AU042032Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov today received (Khatan Tachini), special messenger of Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic Republic of Algeria. (Khatan Tachini) presented Comrade Todor Zhivkov a message from the Algerian president.

STANISHEV RECEIVES FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY FIGURES

AU042023Y Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev received Mr Jean-Pierre Chevenman and Mr George Sarre, members of the Executive Bureau of the French Socialist Party, who are on a holiday here. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship. Information was exchanged on the activity of the two parties. Opinions were exchanged also on international issues.

STANISHEV RECEIVES CYPRIOT AKEL POLITBURO MEMBER

AU042121Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, today met Yiannis Katsouridhis, Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, AKEL, Central Committee Politburo member who is in Bulgaria on vacation. Views on topical international issues were exchanged during the friendly and cordial talks.

On Bulgaria's side the position of solidarity of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the just struggle of the Cypriot people for territorial integrity, for a united, independent and nonaligned Cyprus was reaffirmed.

Yiannis Katsouridhis emphasized AKEL's high appraisal of the active and consistent policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a factor for stability in the Balkans and for making the Balkans into an area of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation.

TODOROV RECEIVES TANZANIAN DELEGATION 6 AUG

AU061937Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today at the [name indistinct] residence Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, received the visiting agricultural delegation from Tanzania led by (Amah Abdulla), deputy to the National Assembly of Tanzania. They had a talk which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

DEPUTY PREMIER TSOLOV TOURS VIDIN OKRUG

AU041125Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Tano Tselov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Vidin Okrug today. Accompanied by Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, he met the leadership and management of the Vidin chemical plant this morning. He was briefed on progress in the fulfillment of the plan indexes for volume, materials, and quality since the beginning of the year, on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the national party conference and on the program on reconstruction and modernization of production capacities.

SCHOLARS MARK MACEDONIAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

AU021750Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 2 (BTA)--A one-day scientific session dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden-Preobrazhenie (St. Eliza-Transfiguration Day) uprising opened here today. The main subject treated in the papers at the session are the uprising character and its significance, the objective historic necessity that brought it about and the wide response amidst world public opinion. Many scholars from the GDR, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the USA, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria take part in the session. The session was organized by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

DZHAMBOV NAMED AGRICULTURAL MACHINE BUILDING HEAD

AU042022Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree relieving Vurban Dzhambov of his post as chairman of the Committee for Transportation, Agricultural and Construction Machine Building at the Ministry of Machine Building, and appointed him chairman of the Committee for Agricultural Machine Building and Mechanization of Agricultural Production at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry with the rank of minister.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS DIMITROV ORDER TO PANKOV

AU042018Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree presenting the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, for his outstanding services in developing the chemical industry.

BRIEFS

WORLD ESPERANTO CONGRESS--Varna, August 5 (BTA)--The 63rd Congress of the World Union of Esperantists was closed today. In the course of a week nearly 4,500 delegates from 50 countries took part in various events on the basic theme "International Language-International Upbringing." The 64th World Congress of Esperantists is to be held next year in Lucerne, Switzerland. [Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 5 Aug 78 AU]

II. 7 Aug 78

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

D 1

CARTER'S SPEECH AT LAUNCHING OF CRUISER CONSIDERED

LD051954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In the presence of U.S. President James Carter, a new U.S. cruiser, the Mississippi, was launched in Norfolk, Virginia today. The new cruiser, equipped with guided missiles, is powered by nuclear energy. During the launching ceremony, James Carter stressed that the United States will not only go on strengthening its strategic potential with similar vessels but also will see to it that U.S. warships patrol various parts of the globe.

Carter's speech bears out that the President is in favor of further increasing U.S. military potential, to be used to exert pressure on other countries. Such a speech runs counter to the talks now taking place in Vienna, Geneva and Helsinki on arms limitations, in which the United States is taking part. The President's statement, however, is in keeping with the enormous sums of money planned by the United States for expenditure on military aims. Just yesterday the House of Representatives approved allocation of a special fund for the Pentagon, to be used for research and development of new arms, amounting to \$37 billion.

STATEMENT BY CIA 'RECRUIT' NADHERA PUBLISHED

AU042207Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Statement by Otakar Nadhera, Prague: "The Declaration of a Citizen Who Did Not Let Himself be Bought: More About the Case of CIA Recruiters"]

[Text] Comrade Otakar Nadhera from Prague has submitted the following declaration on the case of CIA recruiters to the RUDE PRAVO editorial office for publication:

In glancing--even cursorily--at the history of the CIA, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, my own case, which was transmitted by Czechoslovak television of 27 July 1978 under the headline "Recruiters With American Passports" and reported by RUDE PRAVO on 1 August, is nothing unusual. In fact, the American state security bill of 18 September 1947 directly formulates the following tasks of this organization: To coordinate the activities of all U.S. espionage organizations; to carry out espionage abroad; and to provide information for appropriate government officials.

This ill-famed organization had its fingers in many reactionary coups d'etat, assassinations and persecutions of progressive personalities, in secret operations aimed against the socialist and developing countries and in support for the most reactionary forces in the world, which are not loath to use any and all means whatsoever. Recently it finished writing one of the dark chapters of its activities on our territory, too.

The reader already knows the essential features of the story from television or the newspapers. It all began quite innocently. In 1975, I became acquainted with Professor Kent Knight, an American citizen who became my neighbor temporarily. As is known, Professor Knight arrived in Czechoslovakia with his family, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, to study mushrooms in our country. Our contacts grew closer and Knight gradually began to show interest in all kinds of things. But he increasingly tried to turn our conversations to my job, especially after he found out that I worked in one of the CSSR central offices and could become acquainted with strictly confidential matters constituting state secrets of our republic. At first, he strove to acquire various information by himself; but when he did not succeed, he called in a more qualified expert to help him. He acquainted me with a man working in the American Embassy in Prague; his full name is Hillman Ford. [paragraph continues]

Both of these gentlemen initially offered me a lot of money; but when they saw my indecision, they did not hesitate to use pressure. I passed the instructions of the American intelligence organization, handed to me by Mr Ford, to the Czechoslovak security bodies. The instructions precisely specified my contacts with the CIA, which were to have been in the form of letters signed Antonin and delivered to me. A letter signed Antonin did not take long to arrive. It instructed me to collect a moss-grown, hollow stone from the "dead letter drop" on the corner of Suche Batar Street in Prague. The stone contained aids for writing in invisible ink, money, and instructions on my espionage duties.

Naturally, the CIA did not know that in all further phases of the affair everything was merely a game directed by Czechoslovak counterintelligence, which has thus acquired much direct proof. The CIA miscalculated in thinking it could buy a Czechoslovak citizen for crumpled banknotes in dead letter drops. In this instance, my role was nothing exceptional, and I know that our other citizens would have proceeded in the same way--citizens who have not had the opportunity to become acquainted with American spies, but who are daily proving their honorable relationship with our republic by their devoted work for society and by their whole attitude. Our society has shown its confidence in me, too, by entrusting me with a responsible function and by enabling me to complete my studies while working at my job. In fact, it was law that I studied; and thus I can confirm that the American scientist and American diplomat have carried out acts that constitute the gravest felonies against the foundations of our republic. Likewise, at the lectures on international law in the department of law, I heard about valid changes in international relations and acquainted myself with international treaties, of which the United States is also a signatory.

Enough has been written about human rights, the protector of which the United States is self-appointedly claiming to be. However, if we connect them with the fact that my case occurred exactly during the period following the Helsinki conference, we can ask: What significance did the United States actually attribute to the Final Act of the conference? The television viewers could follow me to the place where, as a CIA "agent," I used to hand over espionage information; they could convince themselves about the activities of the American "diplomat" and "scientist" on our territory with their own eyes.

And what about the further expansion of contacts among people, which also follows from the Final Act? This is best documented by the U.S. Senate decision of a few days ago, which reestablishes the authority of the U.S. State Department to forbid entry into the United States to foreigners whose political opinions are "unwelcome" there.

And what about us? As a state which consistently works for the detente process, should we perhaps welcome it when the reactionary circles of the West send us their agents camouflaged as scientists and diplomats? Surely not. This act has again clearly shown that the United States continues its impermissible interference in the internal affairs of our country.

JOSEF LENART INTERVIEWED AT END OF CUBA VISIT

LDO42055Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Interview granted by Josef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, to unidentified Czechoslovak journalists "at the close of his visit to Cuba"; date and place unspecified. Questions in Czech, answers in Slovak--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Lenart, you attended, at the head of our party and state delegation, the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba. What is the significance of that revolutionary act of Cuban patriots?

[Answer] The distance of 25 years enables us to evaluate better and more objectively the significance of that unique step in the history of the Cuban people. It is true, as you have said, that this was a revolutionary step, because it set Cuba on a new road of development, a road of noncapitalist development. The attack on the Moncada Barracks was a signal which necessitated setting out on a new road, for Cuban society found itself in a situation of stagnation, both from the economic viewpoint and that of development of education and culture, and of sovereignty and political development. The country depended to a high degree upon the United States, which transformed Cuba into its new colony. The revolutionary act--the attack on Moncada Barracks-- demonstrated the need to be done with the regime which collaborated with the monopolies and with the subordination of Cuban life to the interests of U.S. monopolies.

From this viewpoint, the revolutionary attack by patriots on the Moncada Barracks is therefore an example, not only for the whole Cuban people but also for the national liberation movements in other regions of the world as well, regions where people are still suffering and living in (?intolerable) conditions.

[Question] You have had the opportunity, together with representatives of other foreign delegations, to acquaint yourself with the results of nearly 20 years of building of the first socialist society in the Western hemisphere. What made the biggest impression on you?

[Answer] Above all, it was the political unity of the Cuban people, the political activity of the Cuban people, and their working initiative that made the greatest impression on me. The respect and authority which the Communist Party of Cuba enjoys among broad masses is the result of the good work of the Communist Party of Cuba, a result of its just struggle for a better tomorrow for the Cuban people.

In the economic sphere, our Cuban friends have achieved remarkable results in agriculture, in development of the sugar industry, development of plantations which grow citrus fruit, and that of tropical fruit in general. From the viewpoint of education, our Cuban friends have achieved very good results in development of the basic, middle and higher educational system. The same applies to the development of health care and as far as we know high growth rates are now also beginning to be achieved in (?light) industry, in development of energy, in the nickle industry, engineering, the chemical industry and other branches of the national economy. They are putting emphasis on a proportionate development of their national economy, involving a broader range of products than previously. I believe that the advantages of a socialist economy have manifested themselves here in Cuba--as you said, the first socialist state on the U.S. continent, the first successful revolution on that continent which bears out the validity of Marxism-Leninism on a worldwide scale.

[Question] The Cuban people have, (?from the early days of their revolution), leaned on the assistance and cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, including the CSSR. Could you characterize the current state and long-term outlook for mutual relations between our two countries?

[Answer] From the very beginning of the Cuban revolution, and this is generally known both at home and in the world at large, the Czechoslovak people have followed this struggle with sympathy, and have been actively helping. The Cuban people, in the spirit of the internationalist policy of our party and our state, and will continue to do so. Both the visit of Comrade Fidel Castro to Czechoslovakia and that made by Comrade Husak to Cuba provoked great reaction among the people of both countries.

II. 7 Aug 78

D 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

At present, Czechoslovakia proceeds from the attained degree of development of bilateral relations and the attained degree of Cuba's economic level. Czechoslovakia has participated in Cuba's energy program, and it appears that it will continue to participate in the sphere of energy development. Czechoslovakia is participating in the nickel program as well, and has taken part in development of the sugar industry. Czechoslovakia is also taking part in other fields, such as the ceramics industry, the processing industry, engineering, and the Czechoslovak economy will cooperate with the Cuban economy in further utilizing the long-term prospects and possibilities in the field of the processing industry, including specialization. Further, Czechoslovakia has participated and is continuing to do so in the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation, in cooperation between the institutions of higher learning, academies, research institutes, as well as by sending specialists to Cuba, and in future these forms will continue to be enriched and expanded, so that not only students will be studying at our institutions of higher learning and at technical schools, but specialists will also be gaining experience in our industrial enterprises, in the agricultural sector, the health service and the like.

Returns Home

LD071006Y Prague CTK in English 0945 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 7, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Jozef Lenart, returned here today from celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba. The delegation, which included Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik, participated also in the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana.

Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1030 GMT on 7 August adds the following: "At the Ruzyně Airport in Prague, the delegation was welcomed by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by other officials."

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives in Prague 4 Aug

LD041526Y Prague CTK in English 1513 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 4, CETEKA--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. He was welcomed at the airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, deputy head of the International Policy Department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Zdenko Cheben and Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vojta.

Holds Talks With Chnoupek

LD041948Y Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 4, CETEKA--Czechoslovak-Cuban relations are very positive and prerequisites exist for their further development, especially in the economic sphere, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca Peoli stated here today.

The two foreign ministers highly appreciated the results of fruitful talks between the top representatives of the two countries--Gustav Husak and Fidel Castro--which laid the basis for further constructive cooperation.

The two representatives also dealt with international topics. They appreciated the peace policy of the Soviet Union which plays the decisive role in international relations and confirmed the determination of their countries to strengthen the unity of the socialist community and the fraternal cooperation between the socialist states. They also paid attention to the non-aligned movement of which Cuba is a member, the situation in Latin America and other parts of the world.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of unity and identity of views on all issues discussed.

Speaks at Prague Dinner

LD050902Y Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 5, CETEKA--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli appreciated the successes of the Czechoslovak people in the construction of an advanced socialist society, Czechoslovak-Cuban friendship, and the fruitful cooperation of the two countries, while speaking at a dinner here last night.

He thanked the excellent work of hundreds of Czechoslovak experts for the development of Cuban economy in the most important spheres, and for the fraternal aid granted by the Czechoslovak working people to the first socialist country on the American continent. Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation has now reached a very high level.

The guest emphasized that his current talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek confirm again the identity of views on all issues discussed.

Talks Continue in Karlovy Vary

LD051900Y Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 5, CETEKA--Foreign Ministers Isidoro Malmierca Peoli of Cuba and Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia continued their talks in Karlovy Vary tonight.

Earlier today, Minister Malmierca, accompanied by his Czechoslovak colleague, inspected the Moser glass works in Karlovy Vary, the ~~spa~~ and its facilities.

Support for Detente Expressed

LD062144Y Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 6, CETEKA--Foreign Ministers Isidoro Malmierca of Cuba and Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia spoke in favour of continued detente during their meeting on Saturday.

They supported proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the sphere of disarmament and the consolidation of peace and cooperation. The two ministers voiced full support of the governments of their countries to further detente, and their readiness to make active contributions in this respect.

II. 7 Aug 78

D 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

They appreciated the great importance of the role played by the non-aligned movement in the struggle for peace, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation of nations. They denounced the efforts of imperialist states to interfere in the internal affairs of the independent countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and to provoke new hotbeds of tension in the world.

Ministers Malmierca and Chnoupek informed each other of the attitude of the governments of Cuba and Czechoslovakia to the burning international issues and the situation in the Middle East, Africa, and East Asia, and voiced their active support for the national liberation movement in the struggle for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, racism and the policy of apartheid.

Visits Bratislava 6 Aug

LD062146Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli arrived in Bratislava on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Pedro Luis Torres, Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Jan Gregor, Slovak deputy premier; Pavol Kuklis, deputy head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee; and by other representatives of public life.

SPECIAL ENVOY OF ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES 5 AUG

LD051746Y Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 5, CETEKA--Boualem Bessaiah, special envoy of the Algerian president, arrived here this afternoon.

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD051908Y Prague CTF in English 1520 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 5, CETEKA--A delegation of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, led by its Chairman Ahmad Diab, member of the regional leadership of the Ba'th party, ended a visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague for home today.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWING LAO MINISTER'S VISIT

AU041621Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

["Intensification of Cooperation"]

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, on Wednesday concluded the official part of his visit to the CSSR and departed for a week's sojourn in Slovakia.

The following joint communique was issued on the official friendly visit paid by the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to the CSSR from 30 July to 2 August.

Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Laos People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR from 30 July to 2 August at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, was received by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. The meetings took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos briefed each other on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the LPRP Central Committee's fifth plenary session and on the two countries' tasks in the sphere of foreign policy. They also exchanged views on topical problems of contemporary international life.

Both countries appreciated the significant successes achieved in building an advanced socialist society in the CSSR and in gradually implementing socialist reforms and building socialism in the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

Both minister--proceeding from the conclusions of the talks between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, during the CSSR visit made by a Lao party-government delegation of the highest level in 1976--stated with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Lao relations are developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the interest of the peoples of both countries, and that they contribute to consolidating the socialist community, peace and social progress in the world.

The talks confirmed the full unanimity of views on all questions discussed.

Both sides stated that the dynamic development of contacts in the economic, cultural and educational fields, as well as in health services, helps to intensify friendship between the people of the two countries and corresponds to the needs and possibilities of the CSSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. These contacts confirmed their interest in intensifying fraternal cooperation and mutual coordination in the foreign policy sphere.

Both sides advocated the expansion and intensification of mutual relations, based on the joint declaration of 21 September 1976.

In the course of the visit paid by the Lao guest to the CSSR, an agreement was signed regarding cancellation of the visa duty for holders of diplomatic, special and official passports. This agreement is another contribution to intensifying contacts between the two countries.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs expressed the determination of the CSSR Government to continue its support of the Lao people in building a socialist society and in the defense of their country against imperialist plots and against reactionary forces which are trying to prevent development of friendly relations among the states of Southeast Asia.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the CSCE and stressed the necessity of implementing the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety.

They denounced imperialism's attempts to disturb the process of developing peaceful cooperation between nations by stepping up the arms race, exerting blackmail through the neutron bomb and by maintaining hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world.
[paragraph continues]

In this connection, they stressed the determination of the CSFR and of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to resolutely resist these attempts by imperialism. Both sides agreed that cessation of the arms race and disarmament are decisive for further consolidation of peace and security in the world. Therefore, they appreciated the results of the 10th UN General Assembly special session devoted to disarmament. They expressed their support for the action program of disarmament adopted by this special session and for convening a world conference on disarmament.

The ministers of both countries expressed their conviction that the meeting of the coordination bureau in Havana and the recent session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade will contribute to strengthening the anticolonialist, anti-imperialist and antiracist unity and action ability of the nonaligned movement in solving serious international issues.

Both sides expressed their determination to contribute to the restructuring of international economic relations, to be based on a new, just and balanced international economic order, and to support the just efforts of the developing countries to consolidate their political and economic independence and thus contribute to an all-round development of trade and economic cooperation among all states.

The ministers of foreign affairs expressed full support for the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in building a new society, in improving the people's standard of living and in removing the scars caused by imperialist aggression.

Both sides stated that, despite the difficult situation in some parts of the world caused by interference and acts of separatism and sabotage by imperialists and reaction, the situation in the world continues to develop in a positive direction. They noted with satisfaction the effort of most countries of Southeast Asia aimed at consolidating peace and strengthening relations between states with different political systems, on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, nonaggression, equality and mutual advantage. These efforts are aimed at turning Southeast Asia into an independent and genuinely neutral zone, a zone of peace.

The ministers of foreign affairs expressed their regret over the conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam and agreed that the talks based on equality, fraternity and mutual respect, as proposed by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and aimed at a peaceful solution of this conflict, correspond to the interests of the people of both countries, as well as to interest of other states in this region.

Both sides expressed their support for the stand of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in the interest of reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula and in the interest of the independent unification of Korea.

Both sides expressed their deep concern over the situation in the Middle East. They resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of Israel, which represents a serious threat to peace and security in the world. A just and lasting peace in this region can only be achieved after Israeli troops withdraw from all occupied territories, after implementing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine--including their right to self-determination and to the creation of their own state--and after implementing the right of all states in this region to security and an independent existence. They stressed that this conflict can only be solved with the unconditional participation of the PLO.

The ministers of foreign affairs resolutely condemned the intensified attacks of imperialist and reactionary forces on the progressive African states and the national liberation movements. They expressed their support for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their efforts to gain freedom and national independence, in harmony with the principles and resolutions of the UN and OAU Charters. At the same time, they condemned the policy of racism and apartheid in the South African Republic.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs deeply appreciated the efforts and practical steps taken by the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in consolidating peace and cooperation among the states of Asia and its significant role in the movement of the nonaligned countries.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos deeply appreciated the significant role of the CSSR's active foreign policy, which contributes to consolidating socialism in the world, to intensifying the process of detente and to consolidating peace and security in Europe and in the world.

The ministers of foreign affairs expressed their satisfaction with the results of their talks, which took place in a comradely atmosphere of full mutual understanding and identity of views on all questions.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos sincerely thanked the leading CSSR party and government officials and the CSSR minister of foreign affairs for the warm and comradely reception he received in the CSSR. He invited the CSSR minister of foreign affairs to visit the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

PRESS STATEMENTS ON U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

AUO42306 [Editorial Report AU] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 2 August on page 1 carries a 1,200-word commentary signed (PS), headlined "Embarrassment in Washington," dealing with violation of human rights in the United States. The author recalls the recent Andrew Young statement on the "hundreds, even thousands of political prisoners" in U.S. jails, and says that when a high-ranking U.S. official, who is so close to the President makes such a statement, then all the money spent on waging psychological warfare against an alleged violation of human rights in other--above all, in the socialist--countries seems to have been wasted. Thus, "a bubble of one great campaign was deflated, and the balloon was pierced by an American minister himself." The author indirectly accuses President Carter of hypocrisy in connection with the cases of the recently sentenced Soviet dissidents Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg, and of the Wilmington Ten and the Charlotte Three. Concluding the commentary, the author mentions the well-known A. Bakke case, and calls the court ruling a "manifestation of racism."

Bratislava ROLNICKÉ NOVINY in Slovak on 3 August on pages 1 and 5 carries a 900-word article by Dr Dusan Harustiak, headlined "The Truth About CIA." Harustiak says that, recently, further details of the violation of valid international agreements by the U.S. Government have been revealed, and that the CIA--together with other bodies--plays a "dirty role" in the latest "spiteful" campaign against the socialist countries. A report of a San Francisco-based "committee, which monitors U.S. compliance with the conclusions of the Helsinki conference," contains a number of facts regarding the violation of human rights in the United States. The "committee" calls on the CSCE member-states to "condemn President Carter's current hypocritical and lying campaign for the 'defense' of human rights abroad," and states that Andrew Young's recent statement on political prisoners in the United States "confirms the existing reality." The "committee" also stated that the question of U.S. violations of the Helsinki agreement must become the central issue on the agenda of the second CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid in 1980.

The CIA's subversive actions aimed against the socialist and developing countries are also being discussed by the international youth tribunal, currently held within the framework of the international youth festival in Havana. The testimonies supplied by mercenaries formerly fighting in Africa have revealed the methods of the CIA and its agents. For years, the CIA has been conducting subversive and espionage activity, and against the CSSR and the other socialist states as well. "When our security bodies expose the activity of CIA agents and their 'informants,' the White House and the entire imperialist propaganda machinery unleashes a campaign about the 'violation of human rights' in the socialist countries..." Harustiak states in conclusion.

MLADA FRONTA COMMENTS ON U.S. ANTI-SEMITISM

AU051523 [Editorial Report AU] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 2 August 1978 on page 5 carries an 800-word commentary by Karel Cech entitled: "Anti-Semites in the Shadow of the American Statue of Liberty." Cech says, in part, that the recent Sheharanskiy trial has become an opportunity for a number of U.S. journalists and politicians to accuse the USSR of anti-Semitism. However, Sheharanskiy was not tried because of his origin or religion but because of his deeds in violation of Soviet law. When talking about anti-Jewish campaigns and moods, Cech suggests it would be a good idea to first look around the United States.

Cech says there are "many Nazi parties undisturbedly active in the United States, openly preaching their beliefs copied from Mein Kampf." The "otherwise vigilant American police ignore their activities and, at the provocative Nazi rallies, the police get tough with those trying to prevent them." Cech cites a number of surveys which reveal that one-third of all Americans hold anti-Jewish views; 7 percent think that Hitler was right in treating the Jews as he did; and only 16 percent of the U.S. population is free of anti-Jewish prejudice. The article says, however, that these statistics come from the beginning of the seventies and may no longer apply.

Cech says U.S. anti-Semitism has many forms: Some firms do not employ Jews; a number of schools have "quotas" in order to hold down the number of Jewish students; Jewish actress B. Streisand could not rent an apartment on exclusive Fifth Avenue because of her origin and, for years, current Secretary of Defense H. Brown was excluded from some exclusive American clubs because he is Jewish.

Cech concludes his commentary saying, "It is, therefore, a paradox that precisely this country, whose representatives pay such homage to Zionism in their foreign policy, is in reality permeated by shameful anti-Semitism. A still greater paradox occurs when it accuses others of anti-Semitism."

CIA LINKS CLAIMED FOR EMIGRE DISSIDENT WRITERS

LDO41008Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Commentary by (Frantisek Brezina)]

[Summary] A conference of representatives of the Czechoslovak emigre publishing house "Index" was held on 15 July 1973 in the apartment of Bedrich Utitz. It was decided to send out a letter to emigre readers, requesting that they pay for the books they had received or send some financial contribution.

"Bedrich Utitz said at the time: We must stress that we shall primarily support authors living in Czechoslovakia. This was not merely an advertising phrase designed to induce the emigre reader to open his purse.

Bedrich Utitz was expressing the links which exist between the so-called dissidents in Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak emigres.

"In private and in public, the emigres try to create the impression that there exists some sort of unified front, a unified movement, for the renaissance of Czechoslovakia abroad and at home. The emigres have elaborated this model purposefully, in a planned manner, and on the direct instructions of the anticommunist centers which control them. But grains of truth have penetrated the machine of lies and the model has collapsed. It has been proven by means of documents that the allegedly independent publishing house "Index" is dependent on contributions from Zionist organizations, paid through the intermediation of Bedrich Utitz; that another representative of the alleged independent opposition, Jiri Pelikan, is on the payroll of Radio Free Europe and therefore of the CIA, and that he is operationally subordinate to the CIA, and that the periodical 'SVEDICTVI', edited by the CIA resident for Czechoslovakia, Pavel Tigrid, is directly owned by American intelligence services.

"What connection is there, therefore, between the Czechoslovak emigres and the so-called Czechoslovak dissidents? The periodical "LISTY," edited by Jiri Pelikan, is published on Via Torgo Argentina in Rome. Pelikan told Tomas Rezac about the needs of his paper: Above all, I must get authors from Czechoslovakia. I really do need them. I can now and then offer Leihn or other people in the West as a sweetener but I want primarily to obtain the cooperation of people who have stayed in Czechoslovakia.

Jiri Pelikan, who has had a checkered, though logical career, ending up as a CIA agent, was talking sense. He knows what his bosses wanted and want--results, above all. And if results are not forthcoming, he has to simulate them somehow--he has to prove the fictitious existence of a uniform antisocialist front. Herein lies the explanation of why both emigre periodicals and publishing houses show such an interest in contributors from Czechoslovakia.

"Analysts from Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have discovered that emigres quickly grow old--as they say. Their usefulness, in view of their divorce from their country of origin, quickly fades, and the optimal time for the exploitation of an emigre is, according to these analysts, 6 months at the most. That is why so-called dissidents come into play. They are to replace the pieces lost from the picture and to add veracity to models manufactured by antisocialist centers. Their conceit is exploited quite frankly, though in a concealed manner. But conceit is a state of mind for which one has to pay, and that is why Bedrich Utitz said that, above all, one has to pay authors from Czechoslovakia. People who are called dissidents by Western bourgeois propaganda are getting, in view of the abovementioned facts, their true [word indistinct]."

BRIEFS

CSSR-GDR TRADE TALKS--The CSSR minister of foreign trade, Andrej Barcak, has received G. Nitzschke, the GDR deputy foreign trade minister, to assess the current state of goods exchange between the two countries and the further development of mutual economic cooperation. [Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Aug 78 p 3 AU]

NEW TURKISH ENVOY--The new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in the CSSR, Osman Basman, arrived in Prague on 1 August. [Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Aug 78 p 3 AU]

NEMETH RECEIVES WPC PRESIDENT ROMESH CHANDRA

LDO31216Y Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 3 (MTI)--Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received on Thursday at the Central Committee's headquarters Romesh Chandra, the president of the World Peace Council. They had an exchange of views, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, on current issues of the international situation and of the international peace movement. In the course of the meeting, Karoly Nemeth said that the Hungarian people supported the World Peace Council's new initiatives for the advance of detente and the cause of disarmament as well as international solidarity actions launched by the World Peace Council. Present at the event were Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, and Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, general secretary of the Hungarian National Peace Council.

MAROTHY MEETS WITH CUBAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION LEADER

LDO42242Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Hungarian delegation has played host to the Cuban delegation in Havana at a meeting held in a friendly atmosphere. The words of welcome were delivered by Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League.

[Marothy--begin recording] The Hungarian delegation has been eating Cuban bread for 10 days now. [end recording]

Laszlo Marothy welcomed with great affection the leader of the Cuban guests, Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Cuban youth organization, who expressed his thanks for the cordial Hungarian hospitality and gave a brief review of the development of relations between the Cuban and Hungarian youth organizations. The friendly meeting ended with an informal discussion between the young people of the two delegations.

Interview With MTI

LDO71110Y Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 7 (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent's report from Cuba:

Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary and head of the Hungarian delegation at the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students received MTI correspondents at the Hungarian Club in Havana and told about his impressions of the festival.

He said: "The slogan--anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship--in whose spirit more than 18,000 representatives of the world youth gathered in Havana, can be very well considered the principal political message of the festival. The event has once again corroborated that despite divergent historical-social development, political commitments and world outlooks, the young generation, no matter where it lives, has got a common message and task. This got expression in the WYP's ideals and it is this factor that has created the unity of our action, as well as cohesion of all progressive forces for peace, democracy, social progress and for eliminating the danger of war. No less important political message is the venue itself: Cuba, the first developing country advancing on the path of socialism on the American continent, was the host of the WYP."

The youth festival in Latin America, barely a few dozen miles from the coasts of the United States of America, attaches special significance to and renders it different from all the previous festivals. What is more, reflecting the positive changes that have occurred in the international balance of forces, the event was attended by more wide-ranging representation than ever before. The above indicates amity among peoples.

"During the 11th festival's political deliberations, not only the youth's desire of peace and cooperation got expression, but forum was provided also for views inspired by divergence in world outlooks and due to difference in social systems as well as--at times--because of the desire to have certain individual political interests dominate. Havana too had the fronts on whose correct side--according to our judgment--we have been fighting at other international forums as well. We experienced that amidst voices demanding peace, security, detente and total and universal disarmament, there were attempts that the festival should take up issues that are contradictory to the principles of nation's sovereignty and non-intervention in one another's domestic affairs. We had expected such moves, for we are familiar with the bourgeois press, especially the mass media campaign conducted by the member-states of the NATO. Resorting to the festival, these attacked the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, in a manner reminiscent of the cold war.

"These forces working in opposition to the spirit of the festival with whom we come across day in and day out also at the international political level, suffered total defeat in Havana. Their attempts were directed not only by the socialist countries, but even their own progressive-minded compatriots took up cudgels with them. The festival rejected their attempts that the documents issued by the WYF contain the bourgeois campaign phrases, repeated till the point of dullness, about the 'violation' of human rights in the socialist countries. Likewise, they did not succeed in getting documented the false thesis about 'equal' responsibility--of the socialist countries and the former colonial capitalist states--for the situation in developing nations. The delegates to the festival took well-considered and firm stand against these attempts.

"As for our hosts, they proved to be unforgettable for their hospitality. We discovered honest and good-hearted friends in the heroic Cuban people.

"Regarding the Hungarian delegation's participation at the festival, I am convinced that it adequately fulfilled its mission. It represented our people, youth and party policies with the proper awareness of its honourable mission's political responsibility," concluded the head of the Hungarian delegation.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PROGRESS--Wall cells which will enclose the number one reactor box of the Paks nuclear power plant are being assembled. The reactor and its immediate auxiliary equipment will be located within the completed wall. Results to date indicate that the builders will complete their 3.8 billion forints program for this year despite certain technical problems. Preparations for winter are well under way; getting the huge machine housed is a priority task. The heating system which will operate in all suitable areas of the construction is ready, too. The investment program for 1979 amounts to 7 billion forints, double the amount of the one for this year. To execute this program, unprecedented in the history of Hungarian investments, 1,000 construction workers are being directed to Paks this year. This will put the total number of workers at the project in excess of 5,000. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 26 Jul 78 p 3 WA]

COSMONAUT HERMASZEWSKI ENDS VISIT TO CUBA, YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD042132Y Warsaw PAP in English 1306 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, 4 Aug. PAP--Miroslaw Hermaszewski, the first Polish cosmonaut, has concluded his visit to Havana, where he was a guest of honour of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. He met Fidel Castro and other Cuban party-government leaders as well as participants in the world's greatest youth event of the year.

On the last day of his stay, the Cubans enabled Miroslaw Hermaszewski to get direct connection with the Soviet space flight control centre. On behalf of the Polish youth delegation, and from himself, Hermaszewski extended best wishes to the present crew of the orbital station, Vladimir Kovalonok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, with whom he recently stayed in space.

IDEOLOGICAL CONFRONTATIONS REPORTED AT WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU031935Y Warwaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 2 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Ryszard Lukaszewicz article: "A Forum For Political Discussion"]

[Summary] Although no major controversies have been registered in connection with the slogan of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship," the discussions in committees and political centers have been diversified, informal and polemical. It goes without saying that the fact that youth organizations with various political, ideological and philosophical views are participating in the festival has had an impact on the course of the festival. Certain ideological confrontations have occurred, and some people would like to exploit the festival forum for trumpeting their theses on the international solidarity of youth, to the socialist countries and to the hosts. These are peripheral activities, but they have been pursued by certain sections of the liberal and social democratic youth from Western Europe, including the FRG. These attacks have met with a resolute rebuff on the part of the overwhelming majority of the festival delegates.

Not everyone will sympathize with the mighty voice raised in Cuba against imperialism and against the policy of neocolonial discrimination. This irritates anticommunist centers in the world, certain forces in the United States and Western Europe and some other forces. It goes without saying that the youth organizations accepting capitalism dislike the voices raised against the governments in the capitalist countries on account of unemployment, economic exploitation and the lack of rights and prospects for young people.

"These voices have been raised most often by progressive young people precisely from these countries. The FRG press wrote about the FRG delegation to the 11th festival that it paraded at the opening as 'a bloc,' but 'a divided bloc'. This is the absolute truth.

"For what can the progressive functionaries of the communist German Working Youth (SDAJ) have in common with the mischief-making activities of some JUSO [young socialist] right-wing functionaries directed against the GDR delegates at the festival?

"How ridiculous the leaflet incident, or the voices of some Swedish and Uruguayan delegates on the subject of the human rights campaign unleashed by the U.S. administration, must seem in the face of the festival activities of the tribunal "the youth indicts imperialism", at which the former agents of the notorious CIA continue to unmask the activities of that institution in various countries of the world.

Nothing makes one so nervous as the facts, and the facts make the CIA nervous, and not only the CIA. For example, the delegates of the U.S. youth discuss these facts in the discussion centers saying that the human rights campaign unleashed by Carter is just a smokescreen designed to obscure the picture of actual social contradictions in the United States.

"It is significant that the individual national delegations present themselves as blocs at the festival, but it would be a mistake to think that the world's political division runs along the dividing lines between the individual countries. This division runs along the dividing line between what is progressive and what is conservative, between what is already determining and will determine the world's future and what would like to preserve as long as possible the reality that is already receding into the past. It seems to me that it would be best for some festival delegates from the West European countries, instead of continuing their specific resentments and of "needling" their hosts, to exploit the festival as a forum for discussing many issues with their colleagues from all over the world.

"The aforementioned statements and activities are absolutely insignificant to the nature and course of the festival. They have merely stressed its political character and the fact that the struggle for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship of young people from all over the world requires constant strengthening."

Halfway through the festival we can state that it has become a great success of the progressive young people from all over the world and of Socialist Cuba. The Polish delegation has also contributed greatly to this great youth gathering and to strengthening traditional Polish-Cuban cooperation and friendship.

INCREASED FARM CREDITS DISCUSSED AT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LDO42102Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The government presidium at a meeting today has approved the schedule for the implementation of the 12th Central Committee plenum resolution concerning further consolidation of the role of science in the socioeconomic development of the country.

The schedule consists of two parts, the first includes actions concerning the government and its organs; the second, scientific and technical centers. The tasks, forms and date of implementation have been set, and also responsible bodies for individual undertakings have been named.

The government presidium examined a report on the implementation of the home building plan, and discussed tasks for the second part of this year. It has been established what steps should be taken in order to fully implement the home building plan this year.

Next, the government presidium heard a report describing steps which will be taken to improve the registration system for house cooperative members and candidates. It should improve and standardize the distribution of apartments in the whole country, and should strengthen control. Problems concerning the construction of hospital projects in the current 5-year plan were discussed. Decisions were made in the interest of overcoming these delays.

The government presidium adopted more decisions concerning the specialization of individual farms and farmers teams, and cooperation in agriculture. Its aim is to further increase animal and commodity output, and more effective use of land, investments and production resources. The government has decided to increase investment credits for individual farms by over Z2 billion, making a total of Z12.6 billion this year. This is 14 percent higher than last year.

II. 7 Aug 78

G 3

POLAND

Additional credits are being earmarked for farmers teams and specialist farms, which are undertaking production investments, particularly in farm buildings.

It has been established that additional incomes made by state farms as a result of the higher price of cattle and pigs, introduced in June this year, will be fully earmarked for investments connected with the development of animal production. The decision aims at creating additional facilities for accelerating the growth of meat production.

Next on the agenda problems concerning the winter potato supply were discussed. Also, framework directives were adopted concerning the conservation of fuel, and energy at the design stage of investments, and also concerning limits in the high consumption of fuels.

A report by the minister of education and upbringing on preparations for the new school year, and on preparations for introducing to the first form of the elementary schools programs prepared for the general 10 years school, was examined.

BRIEFS

FINNISH WARSHIP VISITS--The Finnish warship, Corvette (?Turunmaa), arrived today in Gdynia on an official 4-day visit. Its commander paid a visit to the town president and then received a visit on board the ship. In the afternoon, Finnish sailors laid flowers at the monument of the heroes of the Western Platte and in the coming days will go sightseeing in the tri-city. [Text] [Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD]

NAVY SHIPS VISIT COPENHAGEN--A unit of Polish Navy warships consisting of the rocket destroyer Orp Warszawa, and minesweepers Rybitwa and Delfin, has concluded a 4-day official visit to Copenhagen. The unit was commanded by staff Cdr Marian Sucharzewski, who paid a visit to the command of the Royal Danish Navy, city administrators, and to our embassy in Copenhagen. The visits were returned onboard our flagship Orp Warszawa. Polish seamen toured the city, its industrial enterprises and cultural centers. The Polish warships moored in the most exclusive part of the city. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD]

CEMA FOOD INDUSTRY MEETING--A 3-day session of CEMA's permanent commission for food industry has ended in Warsaw. During the meeting problems of economic, scientific and technological cooperation in developing production of processed fruit and vegetables, development and promotion of new techniques and technology of processing oil-bearing seeds, and improvement of the methods of fresh water fishing industry were discussed. The session also approved the guidelines for scientific and technological cooperation up to the year 1990. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD]

KOSZALIN PARTY PLENUM--The 31 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship Committee in Koszalin, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Wladyslaw Kozdra and attended by Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Light Industry, Trade and Consumption, discussed the current future implementation of this year's tasks and noted that in the first 6 months the high rate of the voivodship's economic development, especially food production, had been maintained and that industrial and housing construction had experienced difficulties in implementing the planned tasks. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 78 p 4 AU]

II. 7 Aug 78

R O M A N I A

H 1

CEAUSESCU, ANDREI LEAVE FOR SOVIET UNION 7 AUG

AU071006Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/8/1978--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania left, in the morning of August 7, for the Soviet Union, at the invitation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U., president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs.

At the Kogalniceanu Airport of Constanta, President Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by members of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., of the State Council and government. Present was V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Romania.

MORE ON DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES AT HAVANA YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU052031Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 5 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Havana, AGERPRES, 5/8/1978--On the last but one day of the world youth and students festival, the representatives of the Romanian youth participated in the political commission debating the subject on the fight of the peoples, of youth and students of Africa against imperialist aggression, against colonialism, for sovereignty, national independence, democracy and progress, and in the meeting for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship as well as in other cultural and sports activities.

The chief delegate of the Romanian youth union Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the C.C. of the U.T.C. met Ernesto Ottone, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and Alejandro Montesino, president of the International Union of the Socialist Youth. Approached were, among others, questions concerning the collaboration between the U.T.C. and these organizations.

Likewise, the members of the Romanian delegation had friendly meetings with representatives of the youth organizations of the German Democratic Republic, of Vietnam and Mongolia. The representatives of the Romanian delegation also took part in the meeting of the young parliamentarians present at the festival.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 3 Aug

AU031501Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Aug 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs, A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sri Lanka, arrived in Bucharest today on an official visit to our country.

Received by Ceausescu

AU041821Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] This afternoon, at the Neptun resort, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sri Lanka, who is paying an official visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

II. 7 Aug 78

H 2

ROMANIA

Expressing heartfelt gratitude for the honor of being received, the guest conveyed warm and friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the president of Sri Lanka, Junius Richard Jayewardene, as well as wishes for success and prosperity to the Romanian people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the wishes conveyed and in turn extended cordial greetings and best wishes to the Sri Lanka president as well as wishes for prosperity and well-being to the Sri Lanka people.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides emphasized the good relations existing between Romania and Sri Lanka in various fields and expressed the desire to continue to deepen and diversify bilateral relations to the benefit and in the interest of both peoples and of the cause of international peace and cooperation. In this respect they pointed out new ways and means to expand relations in the political, economic, cultural and production-sharing areas in the interest of the comprehensive flourishing of the two countries and peoples.

During the exchange of views on certain topical international problems, the sides reiterated the desire of the two countries to strengthen bilateral cooperation within the United Nations and the nonaligned movement so as to jointly contribute to peacefully resolving the great problems facing mankind in the interest of the peoples, to establishing a new international economic and political order based on equity--something which can insure the elimination of underdevelopment and the faster socioeconomic progress of countries lagging behind--and to contribute to building a better and more just world.

Meets With Andrei, Burtica

AU042100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/8/1978--On August 4, talks were held between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Abdul Cader Sahul Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sri Lanka, now on an official visit in Romania. Analyzed were on the occasion the present stage of the bilateral relations of cooperation and the prospects of further expanding them and views were exchanged on aspects of the international situation.

The same day, the guest had an interview with Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Approached were questions related to the development of economic collaboration and commercial exchanges between Romania and Sri Lanka.

BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER ALLADAYE DEPARTS 4 AUG

AU042105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/8/1978--Michel Alladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, who paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, left Bucharest on August 4.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PCE SECRETARY GENERAL CARRILLO

AU052030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 5 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/8/1978--On August 5, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Elena Ceausescu met at Neptun resort Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, now holidaying in Romania, with his wife.

A talk was held on the occasion which passed in an atmosphere of firm friendship characteristic of the traditional relations of solidarity and fraternal collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, between the leadership of the two parties.

SWAPO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 4 AUG

AU042107Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/8/1978--A delegation of the South-West African People's Organisation--SWAPO--formed by Ben Amathila, member of the SWAPO Executive Committee, secretary for economic affairs, Linekela Kalenga, secretary for educational affairs of SWAPO arrived in Bucharest on August 4, for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

MICULESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN AGRICULTURE DELEGATION

AU052032Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 5 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/8/1978--On August 5, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, received the delegation of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, led by Giuseppe Zurlo, under secretary of state of the ministry, now visiting Romania. Matters concerning the development of technical and economic cooperation ventures between the two ministries were discussed.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS MINERS DAY 5 AUG

AU052033Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 5 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/8/1978--"Miner's Day"--traditional holiday of the Romanian people, is marked in Romania by many events.

At the festive meeting that took place on August 5 in Petrosani, a warm salute was conveyed to the participants on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, president of Romania.

The meeting participants addressed a telegram to the C.C. of the R.C.P., to President Nicolae Ceausescu expressing the resolve of the miners in the Jiu Valley to work for the fulfillment of their tasks, their satisfaction for the living and working conditions provided as also their full adhesion to the home and foreign policy of the R.C.P. and the Romanian state.

PRC EMBASSY MARKS ARMY DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU011211Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/8/78--Marking the 51st anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Day, Yuan Yung-lou, the military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China to Romania, gave a cocktail party, on July 31.

The guests included Lieutenant General Ion Hortopan, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff, Colonel General Vasile Ionel, deputy minister of national defence, Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, party and state activists, generals and high-ranking officials.

II. 7 Aug 78

YUGOSLAVIA

I 1

CHINA'S HUA KUO-FENG TO VISIT LATER THIS MONTH

LD051454Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of President Tito, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia in the second half of August.

SPRY DELEGATION DECLINES TO SIGN YOUTH FESTIVAL APPEAL

AV051927Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Aug 78 AU

[Dusan Petrovic report]

[Text] The 11th World Festival of Youth and Students will end in Havana tonight. The festival should conclude with the adoption of a final appeal. However, it is already clear that the Yugoslav delegation will not sign this appeal for several reasons. Here is a report by Dusan Petrovic:

First of all, the principle of consensus has not been respected in formulating and adopting the appeal. For this reason this document is oriented one-sidedly in an antibloc manner, despite the slogan of peace, solidarity and general friendship under which the festival has been held.

One should not be surprised at the one-sided orientation because the idea for holding the festival originated 31 years ago, at the same time the cold war also began. For this reason the festival was for a long time a banner of propaganda of the Eastern part of the world.

Regretably the organizers of the festival also now hold similar positions, albeit somewhat changed according to the needs of current policy. Thus, those who do not share the view of the majority cannot be found under the banner of peace, anti-imperialist solidarity and general friendship. China, Korea, Kampuchea and Albania have not been invited to the festival.

Our delegation was not isolated when the commissions of the discussion centers, in which the activities of the political part of the festival took place, advocated, to mention only two examples, that disarmament should not imply only the struggle against the neutron bomb or that the question of national minorities is not only a problem in the capitalist countries. In connection with this second problem, the declaration of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry which sets forth the well-known position on an alleged nonexistence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria was distributed to reporters.

Our delegation has worthily represented socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

TANJUG REPORTS BULGARIAN DECLARATION ON SPRY TIES

LD041408Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0924 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 4 (TANJUG)--On July 24, the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria published a declaration under the heading "For Comprehensive Development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav Relations".

The declaration speaks, among other things, of "the principled and consistent policy" of the PR of Bulgaria to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia claimed to be aimed at developing "broad and mutual beneficial cooperation among states". This policy of the PR of Bulgaria, the declaration alleges, has been systematically misrepresented in

Yugoslavia for years now, with "official institutions and responsible workers of the SPRV appearing as the initiators of" and "nurturing" this. All this is being done in a situation marked with a largescale campaign in the Yugoslav mass media against the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, against the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian party and state leadership, the declaration adds.

Noting that "Bulgaria, as a socialist country, is guided in its policy on the national question by the fundamental postulates of Marxist-Leninist science," the declaration says that "in this situation, the attempts being made to determine from outside the nationality of a section of the Bulgarian population and lay claim on the right of guardianship over it, irrespective of the pretext, cannot be considered as anything but interference in our internal affairs. Obviously this is contrary not only to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, but also to the generally accepted principles of respect for sovereignty and independence on whose observance in regard to itself insists--and rightly so--any state, including Yugoslavia. [sentence as received] The People's Republic of Bulgaria strictly abides by these principles, solemnly confirmed also in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, it has not interfered and does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of anyone". It is entitled to demand the same attitude to itself, the declaration adds.

The declaration proceeds to deal with the "population of the Blagoevgrad District", linking the determination of the population's national character with their will and [word indistinct] social, economic, political and cultural-ideological processes among them and the facts concerning the formation and development of the Bulgarian nation.

The Bulgarian leadership describes the fact that the "population of the Pirin District" declared themselves as Macedonians in the earlier official censuses as a result of Yugoslav pressure toward the end of World War II, in the period of preparations for realizing the idea of a southern Slav federation. "By the violation, as a result of long pressure, of the Leninist principle on the national question, widespread in the period was an intensive campaign of compulsory inculcation of a different, non-Bulgarian national consciousness among the population of the Pirin district", the declaration says. [sentence as received]

"Just as a consequence of this abnormal situation", the document says, "came the results of the count--the only count cited in Yugoslavia.

"When the condition had been created for the free expression of will of the population of the Blagoevgrad District, they again, as always in the past, expressed clearly and categorically and express their Bulgarian national self-consciousness, demonstrate that they are an organic and inseparable part of the Bulgarian nation".

The declaration goes on to say that "direct historical facts and documents, free and voluntary manifestations of the Bulgarian national consciousness of the population of the Blagoevgrad district in the past and present testify most categorically and indisputably that in Bulgaria there has never been or is now any 'Macedonian national minority', there is no Slav population differing from the Bulgarian nation by their ethnic origin, language and culture, way of life or religion. Anyone can come to us and convince oneself of this fact.

"Socialist Bulgaria sees recognition of the postwar territorial realities and inviolability of the existing borders as the main condition for safeguarding peace and security", the document says, proceeding by quotes from the speech of Todor Zhivkov at Blagoevgrad.

The Bulgarian document says the declaration of the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs of 29 June 1978 reveals that "the Yugoslav side is the one linking the question of the inviolability of borders and renunciation of territorial claims with the condition that the PR of Bulgaria recognize the 'Macedonian minority' in Bulgaria. We reject this as absolutely unacceptable. We cannot but assess it as expressive of hidden territorial claims in regard to the PR of Bulgaria.

"When the borders and territory are involved, the PR of Bulgaria cannot accept any conditions. To place on this basis the question of borders after the Second World War and Helsinki is both dangerous and impermissible," the declaration points out.

"Such essentially are the principled positions of the policy followed by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, including also the solution of questions outstanding." The Bulgarian declaration says:

"The course of our party and state towards the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is the same we followed steadily when Georgi Dimitrov was at the head of the party and the state, and which we have pursued with equal consistency for more than two decades after the April plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. This is a permanent and lasting course, it is not influenced by reasons of the moment," concludes the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry declaration.

TANJUG Editor Comments

LDO41730Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1334 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 4 (by TANJUG's editor Djordje Milosevic)--In its declaration formulated on 15 densely typed pages and published on July 24, the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs repeats the old theses on the policy towards Yugoslavia. This time, the theses are seasoned with new and wholly transparent speculations aimed at presenting the picture of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations in a completely false light and in a manner suitable for Bulgaria.

For the purpose of comprehensively informing the public about the essence of the positions maintained by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Yugoslav daily BORBA will publish the full text of the declaration in its next two numbers.

The declaration seeks to put all blame for stagnation in relations between the two countries on Yugoslavia which, the Bulgarian version says, does not accept the "Marxist-Leninist" principles for cooperation and does not recognize "contemporary realities", "interferes in internal affairs at Bulgaria" and even harbours "territorial claims" in regard to that country. In contrast, the declaration presents Bulgaria's foreign policy as Marxist, constructive and peace-loving in the extreme.

The position of the PR of Bulgaria is categorical: There is no, and there has never been any Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, and the Macedonian nation does not exist at all. Not once was the name "Macedonian" mentioned in terms of membership of a particular nation.

The declaration negates the Macedonian nation generally and the Macedonian national minority in the PR of Bulgaria in particular, and members of this nation as a whole are actually presented as Bulgarians.

Naturally, to proclaim the Macedonians in Yugoslavia's Socialist Republic of Macedonia as, in effect, Bulgarians, is causing mistrust towards Bulgaria. Thus declared, the Bulgarian policy can be a pretext for Bulgaria's territorial claims in regard to Yugoslavia, now or in the future.

In its vain efforts to avoid the substantial problem in relations between the two countries, Sofia goes to the absurd extreme of presenting Yugoslavia as a country with territorial claims towards Bulgaria.

The question of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border is very clear. So far as Yugoslavia is concerned, this question has never existed or does it exist now, and the Bulgarian call to sign a declaration on the inviolability of borders and renunciation of territorial claims can only be taken as reflecting the desire to avoid dialogue on what burdens, really and substantively, relations between the two countries. Arising not only in relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria but in the Balkans generally, is not a question of borders but the problem of realizing the rights of national minorities, in accordance with and in the spirit of international standards and documents.

In order to "prove" that--as the declaration puts it--"there has never been or is now any Macedonian national minority" in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry cites mediaeval records and estimates as well as the archives of six foreign countries, while negating the results of two of its own population censuses, legally taken after the war, in which almost 200,000 people in Bulgaria, largely in Pirin Macedonia, registered as Macedonians.

At the time, it was made possible for the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria to demonstrate their national identity and this was regulated by law. There were schools, theatres and other cultural institutions which used Macedonian in their work. This all was completely abolished in a subsequent period.

The period when these two censuses were taken was precisely one of affirmation of the new, Dimitrov Bulgaria and also of Yugoslavia's all-round assistance towards the affirmation of such, new and democratic Bulgaria. There are many documents, many expressions of credit for this Yugoslav position set out in writing by Georgi Dimitrov, from whose policy the Bulgarian leadership now, essentially, dissociates itself.

The Bulgarian Foreign Ministry stresses the "principled" and "Marxist" character of Bulgaria's foreign policy orientation towards Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, the practice is opposite. The revival of the San Stefano spirit, the appropriation of the Ilinden uprising and other historical and cultural values of the Macedonian people certainly constitute no "course of eradicating the layers from the bourgeois past" but an obvious transition to the greater-Bulgaria positions.

The Bulgarian declaration suggests that Yugoslavia accept Bulgaria's condition for cooperation, and this condition boils down to no less than effacing a whole nation--Macedonia.

This suggestion is being made to Yugoslavia which has solved its national question precisely on the principles of Marxist science, by ensuring complete equality among all its constituent nations and nationalities, and which views the role of these minorities in conformity with this science and with generally accepted international standards.

Yugoslavia's endeavours for respect of these principles and its view of national minorities as a bridge of cooperation and development of good-neighbourly relations, are being described in Sofia as interference in internal affairs.

The launching of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry declaration was timed precisely to precede by several hours the opening of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade.

Similarly, the text of Todor Zhivkov's Blagoevgrad speech was published on the eve of the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. This certainly is no coincidence but a deliberate attack on Yugoslavia and an attempt to discredit its policies at home and abroad. But it was doomed to complete failure because of the uncertain ground on which it rested.

Yugoslavia has repeatedly stressed and it stresses also now its willingness and readiness to develop good-neighbourly cooperation in all fields with Bulgaria like with any other country.

This willingness was stressed by the Yugoslav Government also in its draft documents presented to Bulgaria two and a half years ago. However, these documents did not meet with acceptance on the Bulgarian side nor were published by the Bulgarian press.

The content of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry declaration--named, quite inadequately, "for the comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations"--the manner and the time of its publication indicate a lack of readiness on the Bulgarian side to deal with the questions outstanding in keeping with realities and in accordance with historic trends in modern social and international development.

KOMUNIST Reacts

LD041816Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1954 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Respecting the rights of national minorities--for us in Yugoslavia that means every nation and nationality, including Bulgarian--as is well known, has become the key point of principled disagreement between our concepts and certain Bulgarian concepts since the end of the Dimitrov era in Bulgaria. This is said in an article in tomorrow's KOMUNIST entitled "Declaration and Reality."

In our view national minorities should be bridges of friendship, cooperation and understanding between neighbors, a sign and proof of sincerity and trust in their relations, a touchstone of every consistent policy of good neighborliness. A Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria does not exist (?any longer) [words indistinct], for those who renounce the Dimitrov traditions. Although their number was established as over 187,000 in the 1956 official Bulgarian census, they were completely erased in later censuses, particularly in the latest, 1975, when all minorities were simply "transformed" into Bulgarians.

Such an anti-Dimitrov line, writes KOMUNIST, is in fact a negation of the Macedonian nation in general as an historical category, as a nation which has won its independence and freedom through long struggles resisting foreign domination and attempts to impose hegemony and assimilation from wherever they came, including Bulgaria. All this is now disputed in the latest Bulgarian declaration. All this comes to mind when one thinks about Sofia's new project which, in the way and choice of publishing date and its aggressive style, itself testifies to its true aim. Its aim is to obscure the real essence and aims of the Bulgarian Government's policy toward Yugoslavia.

In its empty eloquence and loose statements on readiness to expand our mutual relations there is an attempt to hide the real intention of the document, namely, to make the policy appear well-intentioned. The desire is thus to "strike back" at the principled, peaceful and constructive efforts on the Yugoslav aide.

The Sofia Foreign Ministry's declaration, instead of opening up prospects for the development of better relations between our two countries, in fact is insisting on something which is totally unacceptable, and that is the negation of the Macedonian people in Yugoslavia, as well as of the national minority in Bulgaria. An attitude toward any one of our peoples is an attitude toward Yugoslavia as a whole. Our policy, in the opposite direction with regard to strictly respecting the rights of the nationalities living in our country, is also inspired by these principles. Such a policy alone can be an inseparable part of any sincere attempt to establish relations based on universal peace and cooperation based on equality between peoples, writes tomorrow's KOMUNIST.

BRIEFS

SHIPS FOR PRC--The Pula Uljanik shipyards will build five cargo ships for the PRC by the second half of 1980 under a contract concluded recently in Peking with the PRC national import-export company. The ships, each with a carrying capacity of 5,000 tons, will be equipped with 3,520 horsepower engines also built by the Uljanik under Schultz license and will be able to develop a speed of 13.2 nautical miles per hour. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 78 p 5 AU]

VOJVODINA WHEAT HARVEST--Some 98 percent of wheat sown on 439,000 hectares has been harvested in Vojvodina so far. According to the data of the Vojvodina economic chamber, 195,000 carloads of wheat were harvested and 144,000 tons have already been purchased. Compared with the last year's record crop, the yields on the farms of the social sector were 13 percent lower this year and those on private farms were 10 percent lower. The average yield in the social sector of agriculture is 46 quintals and on private farms 42 quintals. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug 78 p 1 AU]

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